

But even while he was uttering these words, the Book became radiant with a strange lustre, and glomed in his hands as a piece of pure silver well tried in the furnace of the refiner. He ceased. A dread silence pervaded the place. He was just about to drop the Book into the flames, when, not now in a whisper, but as in ten thousand thunders, the startling voice, "Beware!" fell upon his ears; and stumbling on a foot of the altar, the old priest and the Book fell over the altar on the other side. A man, clad in a raiment "white as snow," swift as the lightning in his course, and altogether like the Son of Man, came bounding o'er the plain; his hair streaming behind him, his eyes beaming with devouring fire, his right hand stretched out before him. The multitude trembled and began to quake like dying men. The crowd opened and scattered here and there, making way for the stranger; for none might withstand him. The Book still lay upon the ground; for of all the multitude there was not one who dared to touch it, because it was now to them as a piece of molten silver, threatening destruction to the hand that was laid upon it. The terror-bringing stranger approached the altar. He takes up the Book in his right hand, holds it up to the wondering multitude, and exclaims—"My Lord shall not pass away!" and in the same breath, to the priests, "follow your father!" One by one, the priests sink over the altar into the flames, the black, winged figures fly away shrieking, the "beautiful white robed one" smiles, and the trumpet of the archangel peals in solemn notes, "Come to judgment!" The black altar shapes itself into a beautiful "white throne," the stranger sits upon it, the judgment is set, and the books are opened, and a great light shines round about.

For the Gazette.
WHO IS HE?

I am indebted to an acquaintance for a number of the "Milroy Observer," a scurrilous little sheet that was published somewhere (may be not distant) expressly for the citizens of Milroy and vicinity, and sent there in package form to be handed out to the individuals for whom they were intended, and to whom they were addressed. If I mistake not, they made their appearance about a month ago. You, Mr. Editor, may have seen the scroll, and noticed it, (if it claimed your notice or was worthy of it.) Notwithstanding, I wish (with your permission) to notice it briefly, and the more particularly, because I am personally acquainted with a majority of those upon whom the vials of its *harmless* wrath are poured. Were all to whom those *virid* pages came equally with myself acquainted with the above named village and vicinity, a notice of the production would be unnecessary. How frequently are we led to regret that we are connected with those who can be so base as to grovel in filth; yea, who do violence to the properties of life; but, do we not blush—are we not ashamed of our race and mourn that we are of necessity compelled to mingle with those, who, for a name, or because they cannot rule, will do the menial work of the father of lies and vilify and calumniate a sister, a brother, a friend and neighbor, simply because they (the latter) occupy positions in society that they (the former) never did, and without an almost miraculous moral reformation never will attain.—But by a decree of heaven the virtuous and morally filthy must mingle, to an extent, till the day for which "all others are made"—and it is right it is so. Light is only effulgent when contrasted with the pitchy gloom of midnight's deepest shade.

The sheet in question should have been dubbed Villifier and Defamer. Its editor must certainly be an adept in crime, for a notice could not dabble in the spew of the brothel with so much effrontery. He, no doubt, carries the mark of the beast in his forehead, and although he may not present the crime-scared surface of a recently captured culprit, yet he bears about him the evidences of guilt, and so glaring too, that the simple may say, that's he. A lettered man he certainly is not, for his effusions bear the marks of illiteracy, and consequent verandey, and I would tell him that when he acts the plagiarist again he should get some other better qualified than he to insert his own interlardations. Now, the query is, of what profession is he? Is he a ransacker, whose credit is also character? I trust not; for they are frequently above a dishonest conduct, yea, generally, is he a farmer? I hope not; for they are too conversant with nature's works to sin so wickedly against nature's God. Is he a mechanic? I trust not; for their industrious habits give no time for going into the service of the devil on so wide a scale, and their universal honesty forbids the thought that they could come down from their position to wallow in the spawn of the lowest blackguardism. Is he a pedagogue? It cannot be; for the pupils of such a teacher had better be coupled up in a small pox lazaretto; the latter might endanger the body, but the former the soul. Is he a member of some church? Yea, with all his turpitude he may be; for if the "Twelve" must number a Judas, it is likely that a church numbering from sixty to a hundred and fifty can be without one? If he be a member, he finds he can't rule, then he will defame. "He stole the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." He seems to think he has reared a monument more enduring than brass. Admitted! but, O, if he be a man of family, is it not a pity that the innocent may have to bear part of the opprobrium of that monumental pile whose shadow still lengthens.

But of Milroy and vicinity. Milroy is a little village, pleasantly situated on the turnpike leading from Lewistown to Bellefonte, and containing some few hundred inhabitants. It has three churches, three good stores, and two well kept public houses that are a credit to the county. Its citizens are made up principally of mechanics and manufacturers, who for strict morality may have equals, but few superiors. Each church has quite a large congregation, which of course embraces the vicinity for miles, and I say it without the fear of an attempt at contradiction, that those churches embrace many that are the salt of the earth and whose religion is more than a seventh-day exhibition. Yea, models of christian uprightness. To say all were such would be saying too much, but with other churches alike located they will favorably compare. Now, sir, for morals of a high order, piety, intelligence, and general information, Milroy and vicinity are hard to equal and difficult to excel. In this (through an outsider) "I speak what I know and testify to what I have seen." Still it has hanging to its skirts those leprous characters that are

concomitants of all towns, and whose turpitude eventually throws them into the sewers from which exhale slanderers, backbiters, haters of good, &c. But of those baleful individuals Milroy possesses but few. Now, sir, it is upon this christian community that this foul-mouthed defamer has poured out the vials of his venom. The individuals he has named are nearly all well known by the writer, and I do say that they are persons who stand high as christians, as meritorious citizens, and as a part of the basis of all good society, without whom our glorious Commonwealth would topple from its base and lay prostrate in the dust. But does not the editor of the Observer deserve a double weight of opprobrium for assailing the misses and misses known to the writer, belong to that class of which Milroy county might well be proud, and which has raised to respectful notice the Pennsylvania lady. The little boys and misses defamed are admired by the good where known. O, shame, hast thou no blush? Although this editor wishes to divert attention by occasional divergencies, his principal aim is to bring into contempt and contumely the virtuous and actually worthy. If he be not a raving maniac, I say to him, read the epistle of Jude and appropriate. To the citizens I would say, that by the scalpel of the church or community, lop off this gangrenous excrescence ere the health of the former or the life of the latter be endangered.

OMICRON.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, April 9, 1857.

American Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.
FOR SUPREME JUDGES:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county.
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette county.

Notices of New Advertisements.

J. Hamilton & Co. have a lot of morticed locust and chestnut posts for sale.
Robert W. Patton has opened a fine stock of clocks, watches and jewelry, next door to the old stand of M. Buoy.
Kennedy, Junkin & Co. have received their spring and summer stock of goods.
The advertisement of Kitchacoquillas Seminary was received too late for insertion this week.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The free banking bill was taken up in the House last week and defeated, but subsequently reconsidered and made the special order for to-day. We hope the House will yet pass it in some unobjectionable shape, and in the meantime vote down all new bank charters sought under the old system.
The bill to prevent the killing of game in Oliver township has passed its several readings in the Senate.
The bill extending certain privileges to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company passed the House after a warm debate, and meets with considerable opposition in the Senate.

The publishers of Porter's Spirit of the Times have furnished each of their subscribers with a handsomely engraved and colored likeness of the great trotting mare, Flora Temple, who made her mile last fall in 2 minutes and 24 seconds, in harness. The picture can be seen at this office. The Spirit of the Times is a paper that need but be known to secure a large share of public favor.—Terms \$3 per annum.

We have received a copy of a new work by Emerson Bennett, entitled "The Border Street," from T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street. We have read the book and are sure it will delight all readers who were pleased with the former works of its author. It is complete in two volumes, paper cover, and will be sent free of postage, on the person wishing it remitting one dollar to the publisher.

G. P. Putnam & Co. of New York we perceive have issued a notice that the offer of one of their publications for advertising is rescinded. Book publishers make a wide mistake in publishing such offers for works of value, as a majority of the papers copying these advertisements are the very ones least likely to secure patronage. The proper plan is to select the papers themselves, which they can readily do at the different advertising agencies, send them notices, and when notified, forward the work. T. B. Peterson of Philadelphia understands this, and thus secures many readers for his publications who would otherwise never hear of them unless by accident.

Rhode Island Election.—The following is the whole vote of the election for Governor, on Wednesday:
Dyer, Republican, 9600
Potter, Democrat, 4300

There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, and there has been no election by the people. Turner, the Republican candidate, will be elected by the Assembly. The State Senate will be composed of 26 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and no choice in two districts. In the House the Republicans will have 61, and the Democrats 8. In two districts there was no choice. In the first Congressional district, N. B. Durfee's majority is nearly 3,500; in the second district, Wm. D. Brayton has 300 majority. Both are Republicans.

Connecticut Election.—Returns of the election held on the 7th, show a Republican majority in the Senate and House. The whole Republican State ticket is probably elected.

The Milroy county Agricultural Society met in the Town Hall last evening, and elected officers, &c. for the ensuing year.—The proceedings will appear in our next.

Cost of the Public Works to the People.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin has been reviewing the receipts and expenditures on the public works, and shows very conclusively that, including interest on cost of construction, they are an annual loss to the State of about \$400,000. To illustrate this we give some extracts, and as the Auditor General's and Canal Commissioners' Reports are in the hands of many of our readers, they can easily satisfy themselves of the discrepancies in the two reports. Last year (1856) for instance the Auditor General reported the expenses of all the public improvements, as follows:

Expenses,	\$1,943,896 82
Damages paid,	55,281 21
Old debts paid,	130,512 09
	\$2,119,690 12

The Canal Commissioners returned the expenses at,

	\$1,076,685 14
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Difference between the two,

	\$1,043,004 98
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This discrepancy is caused by the former officer including all expenditures in his statement, and the latter including only particular portions. If all of what is charged by the Auditor General to construction account be deducted (\$449,892 50 on the Main Line), the disparity is still one-half a million of dollars. Likewise, the expenses of the Main Line in 1856, according to the Auditor General (excluding the above \$449,842 50, and counting only motive power and repair expenses, payment of lock-keepers, collectors, &c., of the Canal Board, of damages and of old debts), is

According to Canal Board,	\$1,212,536 80
	\$40,377 03

Deficiency,

	\$372,159 77
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Caused by the suppression, by the Board, of items of expenditure actually made but not deemed advisable to include. Managing in this way, they make the net profits of the Main Line in 1856 \$382,596 42—including all the payments, except construction, the net profits are reduced to \$10,436 76; and to bring this result, it is necessary to exclude all reference to the \$268,396 76 spent on the new track of the Columbia Railroad, the \$181,495 74 spent on the new Portage, and the interest on the \$16,472,634 15, reported in 1854 as the then cost of the Main Line!

A brief comparison between the figures furnished by the Auditor General's report and the Canal Commissioners in previous years will show that this fraud of reporting "profits" on the public works to the tax payers has been practised for a long time.

The latter officers represent the revenue of the Main Line in 1855 as \$1,118,217 70, the expenditures at \$915,832 85. The Auditor General reports the moneys paid out on the Main Line in 1855 as follows:

Construction,	\$586,645 64
Motive Power,	582,552 43
Repairs,	335,371 51
Lock-keepers,	31,417 00
Damages,	8,133 50
Collectors, &c.,	34,339 10
Canal Commissioners and incidentals,	7,154 12
	\$1,586,404 30

Deduct work on new Portage road,

	453,115 02
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Expenses of Main Line,

	\$1,133,289 28
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Expenses reported by Canal Commissioners,

	915,832 85
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Difference,

	\$217,456 43
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Total expenses,

	\$1,133,289 28
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Total receipts,

	1,108,217 70
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Excess of expenditures over receipts, according to Auditor General's report,

	\$25,071 58
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This is very different from the \$202,384 85 of net profits, of which the Canal Board speak in their report. And be it remembered, this calculation excludes the work on the new Portage, excludes the interest on the cost, and includes simply the payments upon the Line. Counting the interest paid, the Commonwealth's loss in 1855 from the ownership and management of the Main Line, was between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars.

In 1854, the Canal Commissioners reported the revenue from the Main Line, \$1,179,010 17; the expenditures, \$945,886 13—net profit, \$233,124 04. How true this is, may be seen from the report of the Auditor General, giving all the payments made on the Line for that year:

Construction,	\$615,812 01
Motive Power,	758,199 07
Repairs,	353,552 87
Lock-keepers,	26,261 50
Damages,	39,916 85
Collectors,	34,617 74
Canal Commissioners' Office,	5,824 79
	\$1,855,216 76

Deduct amt spent on new Portage, 454,141 38

Amount spent on Main Line,

	\$1,401,075 38
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Am't reported by C. C. as spent,

	945,886 13
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Difference between the two statements,

	\$455,209 25
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If the amount spent on re-laying the track of the Columbia road be subtracted, the Canal Board's statement would still be \$293,536 92 below the truth.

Am't spent on Main Line in 1854, exclusive of work on new Portage,

Receipts reported by C. C.,	\$1,401,075 38
	1,179,010 17

Balance against the Line for '54,

	\$222,065 21
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This is also exclusive of interest on the cost of the work, and represents only the money actually paid out that year. Including the interest, the loss would prove to have been over one Million of Dollars, instead of the \$233,124 04 the Canal Board were dreaming about.

Spent on new track Columbia Road, locomotives, motive power, repairs, lock-keepers, collectors, damages and Canal Commissioners,

	\$1,482,185 91
Receipts from Main Line	1,021,470 17

Balance against the line,

	\$460,715 47
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To secure the alleged profits, the Canal Board exclude from expenditures the money required for re-laying the track of the Columbia Road, for new locomotives, for damages incurred, &c., &c.

In 1852 the Canal Commissioners reported the profits of the Main Line at \$485,561 18, and fixed the expenditures at \$906,088 26. These the Auditor General's Report shows to have been \$1,480,340 20, or \$968,551 02, exclusive of the entire construction account. Including the amount paid for re-laying the track of the Columbia Railroad,

The expenditures were	\$1,199,154 99
Receipts of the line,	1,391,647 44

Apparent profits,

	\$192,492 52
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Against which are to be charged sundry debts created and not paid. On page seven of their Report for 1853, the Canal Board ask for an appropriation to pay \$84,677 52 of debts contracted in 1852; and others were developed in subsequent years. In addition, no estimate is made for deterioration of stock, for replacing which heavy payments were made; and all reference to interest paid is omitted. Including these offsets, the apparent profits dwindle to nothing and a heavy account rises against the line.

The Montour Rolling Mill, at Danville, made 116 tons of railroad iron in one day last week.

The editor of the Hollidaysburg Standard calls \$400 a small payment. He is the first printer we ever knew that considered it so.

The Americans of this county who are not up "for sale or charter," are referred to the speech of John C. Kunkle, of Harrisburg, in to-day's paper.

Charles B. Penrose, for many years a prominent politician and a member of the Senate, died suddenly at Harrisburg on Monday morning.

Col. Curtin it is reported was bitten by a dog in Philadelphia last week, and had the wounds cauterized under an apprehension that the dog was mad.

David Mitchell Esq., of Perry county, has been appointed Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in the place of Col. J. B. Baker.

Declined the democratic nomination for Judge—Hon. Ellis Lewis. Judge Wilson is urged in different quarters as a suitable candidate in his place.

The Governor has appointed James Armstrong, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Jeremiah S. Black, resigned.

The census takers in Kansas are said to avoid many free state settlements, so as to deprive them of votes, the law requiring a registry on or before the 1st April.

A collision occurred on the Columbia railroad on Monday between two freight trains, by which a fireman named Samuel Huston was killed.

A new paper called the Weekly Tribune has been started at Middleburg, Snyder county—M. T. Heinzelman proprietor, Jno. A. Etinger editor. It appears well, but is too large for the town.

The locofocos of Bedford have been holding two elections to choose a postmaster. As the office is now held by a democratic widow, bachelor Buck may not see proper to advise and consent to her removal.

Among the dissatisfied in this State are the Philadelphia Daily News, John K. Zeilin, H. B. Swoope of Clearfield, and probably a few others. All these last fall played into the hands of Buchanan. The News, Lewistown Aurora and Perry Freeman are the only exchanges on our list that are not supporting the Union ticket.

Buchanan's Cabinet is a very rich one if not a very able one. Gen. Cass is set down as worth \$2,000,000; Cobb \$500,000; Thompson \$1,000,000; Floyd \$500,000, and Toucy, Black and Brown \$500,000, making a total of \$4,500,000. The St. Louis Intelligencer says: "It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the richest man among the Federal office holders in St. Louis is the only one that has been re-appointed. Money is power. A poor man is 'no where.' Such is Democracy!"

MORTICED

Locust and Chestnut Posts
FOR sale by
J. HAMILTON & CO.
Also Shingles.

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of Mifflin county. GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House in Lewistown, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *en masse*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg; as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.
A. M. WOODS,
County Superintendent of Mifflin Co.
Lewistown, April 9, 1857.—3t

A BOOK belonging to the Circulating Library, called "Nick of the Woods," was taken either intentionally or through mistake from the drug store of A. A. Banks, some time ago. The person having it will please return it to the Library.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.—The Rev. C. M. Klink, who as Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this place, has been an effectual laborer for good, received an elegant present on the 1st instant from a number of gentlemen who took this mode of expressing their appreciation of him as a "gentleman, clergyman and citizen." The gift was an ebony cane with a beautifully chased gold medallion head, on which is engraved "Donation to Rev. C. M. Klink from members of Lewistown Lodge, 203, A. Y. M., April 1st, 1857." It was purchased we learn at a cost of \$40, and will we doubt not be held as a token of grateful remembrance during his sojourn on earth, and often recall the donors to mind as esteemed citizens and respected friends.

The duty of again electing a County Superintendent will devolve upon the school Directors of this county—an advertisement for which will be found in another column. There are a large number who look upon the office as altogether superfluous, and to judge from the product of the pay thus far derived not without reason. If the directors can secure some one willing to devote his whole time and attention to the business during the few months schools are kept open in the country, we think \$500 or \$600 a year would not be out of place; but if they cannot, the salary might as well be reduced to a few hundred, as that sum would be amply paid for making a "flying visit" or two through the county, holding a few examinations, making out the statistical reports, and now and then patting a girl or boy on the back.

Reported for the Gazette.

LEWISTOWN STATION.—The business at the railroad station for March was quite heavy, notwithstanding the shipments of flour were quite limited. The accounts foot up as follows:

Freight received,	\$1463 77
forwarded,	3314 83
Tolls,	64 24
	4842 84
Passengers,	1891 25
	\$6734 09

Among the leading articles forwarded were the following:

Fruit,	26,780 lbs.
Cloveseed,	51,043 "
Butter,	10,124 "
Eggs,	24,458 "
Axes,	78,538 "
Iron,	167,099 "
Flour,	1,112 bbls.
Horses,	50
Cattle,	86
Hogs,	34

THE WEATHER.—After several days of pleasant weather, it commenced raining on Monday morning, about ten o'clock changed to hail, and subsequently into a regular snow storm, covering the ground to the depth of fully three inches. The wind became very cold towards evening, and during Monday night ice was formed about half an inch thick. On Tuesday it continued raw, but the sun gradually melted the snow, with the exception of that on the northern sides of the mountains, which still wear a mantle of white.

Constables Patterson and Wasson were sworn into office a few days ago, and will we hope enter on their duties with a determination to rid the streets of the drunkenness and rowdiness, both among men and boys, that has too long run riot here, to the detriment of law, order and decency. To do this, the countenance, encouragement, and if need be assistance of well disposed citizens is necessary. These officers will also we trust keep their eyes on the drinking houses, for it is daily rendered certain that liquor is obtained *somewhere*, and deleteriously used both by young and old who are under the ban of the law. Let examples be made in these matters, and there will be less cause of complaint.

POSTMASTERSHIP AT LEWISTOWN.—Considerable anxiety has been manifested for some time to know who would be P. M. at this place during Mr. Buchanan's term. So many patriots had aided last fall in "saving the country" that the applicants at first numbered legion, but have gradually thinned down to three, namely, N. J. Rudisill, R. H. McClintock, and Dr. Cummings, from among whom a selection will probably be made should the P. M. General conclude to make a change at all. Judge Ritz we believe is not an applicant, but we presume will not object to hold on in case the appointing power should be bothered to make a selection from the above. Thus far no removals of consequence have been made, and letter writers from Washington state that the cabinet has decided to make none in the smaller offices unless for cause. If this be so, the only question up for decision is whether Lewistown is a small office?

UNION HOUSE.—A Hamaker, who has for several years kept this excellent hotel, has retired, and it is now conducted by Jacob Hamaker and J. Mutterstough, who will continue to make it, as it has always been, a desirable stopping place for visitors.
With the exception of J. Gruver giving place to John Brown on the corner of Wayne and Market streets, there are no other changes among the hotels.

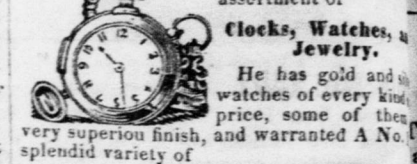
GAS COMPANY.—The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Lewistown Gas Company at the election recently held:
President—E. L. BENEDECT.
Managers—H. J. Walters, Samuel Comfort, Wm. Butler, G. W. Stewart, Jno. W. Shaw, Henry Zerbe.

A large number of persons visited the Bear Woman, who was exhibited at the Town Hall on Wednesday. She is what is termed a hybrid, partaking somewhat of the negro, Indian, and baboon, with the first species predominating, and quite a curiosity.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery.

NEW OPENING.
ROBERT W. PATTON,
(Successor to M. Buoy.)

HAS just received from Philadelphia an open stand in the room recently occupied by John A. Sterrett, a large assortment of



Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery. He has gold and watches of every kind, price, some of the very superior finish, and warranted a No. 1 variety of

Also, a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES. Strict attention will be given to the PAIRING clocks, watches, and jewelry, all work will be done promptly and warranted. Mr. P. is determined to sell his goods as low as they can be had elsewhere, and has a little lower—and he therefore hopes merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Call round and see.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

For the Spring and Summer.

Just opened at the store of the NEW FIRM OF
KENNEDY, JUNKIN & CO.

(At the late Steam Mill Store of Alfred Morris.)
Having received a new and splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
Ready-made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,

which they are now selling at the LOWEST PRICES, and wishing to do business on principles, they offer their Goods LOW, to induce every person who wishes to

Buy Goods at Great Bargains, to call and examine their stock. Their motto is "Small Profits and Quick Sales."

They ask but a small advance on city cost. Cash or Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at all times. Market price paid for all kinds of Produce.
MARKS' OFFICE of the Steam Mill in their room. (Lewistown, April 9, 1857.)

MOTHERS, consider the comforts of your children. Use Holloway's Worm Candy—a sure remedy for Worms. Any child who takes them without the least trouble. Let the nauseous worm syrups you may have, try one box of the Worm Candy.
For sale only at the BEE HIVE DRUG STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A superior quality of COUNTRY SOAP at the BEE HIVE.

Choice Farm Lands for Sale.
The Illinois Central R. R. Co.
IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL ABOUT
1,500,000
ACRES OF

CHOICE FARMING LANDS
in Tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on the Credits and at Low Rates of Interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North East to North West, through the middle of the State to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between the parallels of latitude. The Northern portion, chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves and in the middle and Southern sections the predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—being pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.
Bitumin